

LAST CABLE IS SEVERED

Sampson Has the Loose Ends Buoyed and Can Use it, While Blanco Can't.

ARMING THE INSURGENTS

Large Quantities of War Munitions Have Been Landed and Troops Will Follow—Santiago is Starving—Cubans and Spaniards Fight Daily

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On Board the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, off Santiago de Cuba, Wednesday night, June 8.—Vina Kingdon, Jamaica, Thursday, June 8.—7:30 a. m.—Communication between the Island of Cuba and the outer world was severed yesterday. The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut on Monday, and the Maribhead, Yankee and St. Louis cut the Haytian cable running into Guantanamo yesterday. The ends were buoyed and Rear Admiral Sampson can establish communication with Washington direct.

The Maribhead also engaged and drove a Spanish gun boat into Guantanamo harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications.

The insurgents co-operated on the land side. The place is being held until troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base here.

Communication between the insurgents and the fleet is constant. The Cubans are active, and arms, ammunition and supplies for them were landed by the Suwanee yesterday in great quantities. The insurgents and Spaniards fight daily.

The Maribhead on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checking the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded.

Santiago is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy and the troops and sailors are on half rations.

Rear Admiral Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained.

The admiral has personally commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 100 yards of the Spanish batteries at night and leaving that the Spaniards were retreating guns.

The American naval commander is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant companions of the Merrimack. The admiral sent the Vixen with flag of truce to the entrance of the harbor yesterday, offering to exchange for the lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Maribhead off Cienfuegos. Admiral Cervera considered the matter all night and sent today that he is powerless to act. He referred the matter to the military governor and the latter in return referred it to Captain General Blanco.

A long delay is probable.

NAVY SCOOPS THE ARMY

Washington, June 9.—It was the belief here today that the first reinforcements for Sampson's fleet had arrived today off Santiago. These were the 80 marines under Lieutenant Colonel Huntington who sailed three days ago from Key West on the steamer Panther. These marines had been engaged on the beach for several weeks undergoing the most severe drill and military training. They were intended not for distribution among the fleet but as a landing force, pure and simple. Naval officers were confident that with the small but well disciplined landing force Admiral Sampson would be able immediately to take possession of such points on the coast in the neighborhood of Santiago as he might deem necessary, to serve as a base for the occupation of the regular United States troops when they arrived. With the marines in possession of the beach and the American warships with their shells clearing the country behind of Spaniards, there would be little danger in effecting the landing of the troops. Though no official confirmation had been received, the navy department had been told by the newspaper reports that had come from Sampson's fleet to the effect that he had landed marines at Calimancha and that they were still in possession of a strategic stronghold on the hills near by, the naval officers here were inclined to accept as accurate the reports.

They felt a pride in the fact that the navy, through its marine element, had earned the distinction of being the first to occupy in force territory in Cuba. The marines who effected this notable feat were drawn, it is believed, from the entire fleet, and were thoroughly capable and perfectly disciplined troops.

INVASION REPORTS CREDITED

Washington, June 9.—These officials here expressed the belief today that the recent troops had already sailed from Tampa but no one in authority and advised of the fact would make such a statement publicly. Though the destination of the troops could be only surmised it was felt that there still remained a necessity for concealing the exact time of departure of the troops and it is a noticeable fact that in spite of the understanding that was obtained yesterday to the effect that the censor at Tampa would relax his rules as soon as the troops had actually departed, there was no authentic news direct from Key West today. It did not follow that even if the troops had left Tampa yesterday, that they were then on their way to Cuba, although such was generally believed to be the case, for the general orders to the military commanders contemplated a start from Key West. At that point the transports were to be rounded up and taken under convoy of some of the more formidable naval vessels. Assuming that the transports left Tampa yesterday, moving at squadron speed, they could scarcely have done more than reach Key West today. Some time must be consumed in organizing the 20 transports into a squadron and in placing them under convoy, so that there was a probability that if Tampa was left yesterday the final start from Key West would not be made before today.

FILIBUSTER HART IS FREE

Washington, June 9.—The president today granted a pardon to Captain John D. Hart, now serving a sentence of two years

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, urged in the president the nomination of Judge Whitaker of Raleigh, North Carolina, for colonel of one of the immune regiments. The president did not commit himself.

Senator Faulkner of West Virginia asked to have a battery of artillery included in the West Virginia quota under the second call.

Some interest attached to a call of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Representative Newlands of Nevada, who came to the White House together, in view of their radical pro-Hawaiian annexation attitude in the respective houses, added to the interest in their respective foreign affairs committee. It immediately gave rise to a report that there was to be a conference between them and the president on Hawaiian action in congress. It was stated, however, that their coming together was accidental and that they saw the president separately. Both denied that their visit had any reference to Hawaii, both coming on state matters. Mr. Newlands making a plea for a full battalion quota from Nevada under the second volunteer call.

Senator Burrows of Michigan, who saw the president for little while today, said on leaving that he was in favor of holding congress in session all summer, if necessary to secure the annexation of Hawaii. He added that he was certain of a safe majority for annexation in the senate and that it would be taken up as soon as the house acts.

WAR APPOINTMENTS

Washington, June 9.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate: Volunteer army: To be major general—J. Warren Keifer of Ohio. To be brigadier general—John P. S. Goblin of Pennsylvania. To be chief quartermaster with rank of major—David H. Hamphill, New Hampshire.

A. A. Wiley of Alabama, to be lieutenant colonel, Fifth regiment volunteer infantry. To be commissaries with rank of captain—Thomas H. Simms, Arkansas; James E. Stuart, Virginia; Carroll Merce, Maryland.

To be chief commissary with rank of major—Captain George W. H. Stouch, Third United States infantry.

To be assistant quartermasters with rank of captain—Albert Gilbert, New York; Lawrence C. Baker, New York; Jonathan N. Patten, Iowa.

Regular army—Second Lieutenant Robert McCleave, to be transferred from artillery arm to infantry arm; Second Lieutenant Comrade S. Babcock, to be transferred from infantry arm to artillery arm.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Noyes, Second cavalry, to be colonel; Major William A. Rafferty, Second cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain Arguello G. Hennessey, Eighth cavalry, to be major; First Lieutenant Joseph T. Dickman, Third cavalry, to be captain; First Lieutenant John F. Reynolds Landis, First cavalry, to be captain; First Lieutenant William T. Johnston, Tenth cavalry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant William H. Osborn, First cavalry, to be first lieutenant; First Lieutenant John R. Williams, Third artillery, to be captain; First Lieutenant George L. Anderson, Fourth artillery, to be captain.

Navy—James Raynor Whiting of New York, to be assistant surgeon.

IN ERVIEW WITH SAGASTA

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Madrid, May 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Senor Sagasta, the president of the council of ministers, at his office in the Presidency. The appointment, fixed by a courteous note from the president himself, was for 7:30 last evening.

As the correspondent entered the prime minister's room the premier politely arose and, pointing to an armchair separated from his only by the corner of the writing table, begged him to be seated.

The correspondent said: "Sir, I want to ask you your views on five points. I shall keep the fifth in reserve, as it is the subject of a request; the other four are the cabinet difficulty, said to exist between Senors Garmazo and Puigcerver; the real reason for Senor Leon Y Castillo's return to Paris; the truth as to the foreign relations of Spain; and she or is she not seeking alliances?"

Senor Sagasta replied: "The second, third and fourth all somewhat bear on the same subject—foreign relations. At the present delicate juncture I do not feel justified in speaking thereon. With respect to peace prospects, information could be more easily obtained in Washington than in Madrid, since here there was no desire for war. Spain has been driven into war in defense of her rights and national existence. The United States were the aggressors and it is for them to say when peace shall prevail."

As regards the cabinet dissension, the question between Senors Garmazo and Puigcerver was purely an academic one, and I have sufficient confidence in their patriotism to say that they will not discuss it so as to bring about dissension in the cabinet at a time when the country is in danger. Such scholastic differences of opinion will undoubtedly be left for discussion in quieter times.

"No," the premier added, "I am sure you will find rumor is wrong in supposing there is any danger of a cabinet crisis arising on this score."

When the premier had paused after his last remark he smiled kindly and said: "Now, what about the fifth subject on which you wished to speak? A favor you wanted, was it not?"

"It is," the correspondent replied, "and a very great one. It is no less than to ask you your excellency obtain for me, as a journalist, an interview with her majesty, the queen regent?"

The premier opened his eyes with surprise and said: "What you ask is impossible. I quite appreciate the good intentions you have, but were the queen of Spain to grant me an interview it would be difficult to refuse granting others. Her majesty has consistently refused to see journalists in interview for press purposes, and is determined to maintain that tradition."

The inevitable was suggested by the correspondent, who thanked the premier for the kindness he had shown him.

The premier listened with courtesy dignity, and as the door to which he led the correspondent closed, the prime minister of Spain remarked, "May you go with God."

STATE OF THE CABLES

Port Au Prince, Hayti, June 9.—12 a. m.—No news has been received this morning from Santiago and it is said that cable communication with that place is interrupted.

Kingdon, Jamaica, June 9.—The West India Cable company will still using the cable from here to Santiago.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 9.—8:30 a. m.—Up to this hour there has been no cable communication today with Santiago and no further news from any source has been received from the American fleet.

ONE OF AMERICA'S OLDEST

City of Santiago de Cuba is Fascinatingly Rich in Historical Associations.

FULL OF DIRT AND FILTH

Which the Natives Don't Mind and Which Visitors Soon Get Used to Seeing—Headquarters For Laziness and Unthrift.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Fannie B. Ward writes this of Santiago de Cuba, for the Record.

Should Columbus and his contemporaries come on a ghostly cruise over the course they took more than four centuries ago they would have no difficulty in recognizing the old city of St. James. Beside its our boasted San Augustine is an infant in arms, and it was growing a trifle gray and weary when the Pilgrim Fathers first sighted Plymouth Rock. What a checkered career it has had since that autumn day, in 1494, when Don Diego de Velasquez christened it in honor of St. James the patron saint! Ponce de Leon lived here before he began searching for the fountain of eternal youth. Cortez sailed from this place to the conquest of Mexico. Juan de Orizaba made it his base of supply when in 1519 he started for the conquest of Yucatan. Narvaez recruited the 40 men here for the first invasion of Florida—of all whom were lost in the cypress swamps of that land of promise and mystery, and herre De Soto's expedition carried awash in 1528. Since in Santiago the red and yellow flag of Spain was first raised for the conquest of the two Americas it seems in "the eternal fitness of things" that here the decisive naval battle should be fought which will forever banish the banner of blood and gold from this side of the world.

I visited Santiago a few weeks ago—as usual, with notebook and camera. In a previous letter I told you about the narrow, winding channel which leads from the open sea into the harbor, pursuing a sinuous course past the Morro and other between low hills and broad meadows, all the time so close to shore on either side that you seem to be navigating an inland river, till suddenly you turn a sharp angle of the hills and enter the broad and sheltered bay which old seamen call one of the most magnificent in the world. It is not so big as the bay of Rio Janeiro, and not so beautiful in some respects, but like the Brazilian harbor, it is studded with islands and mountains are encamped around it. The water is too shallow for large vessels to approach its wharves, and seamen anchor a mile or more from shore. The weatherbeaten quartermaster in the forecabin applies the match to his brass two-pounder, and hardly have the reverberations died away among the hills before the steamer is surrounded by a swarm of boatsmen in queer little canoes, clamoring to land passengers and their luggage. But unlike other West Indian ports, there is nobody bathing in the luminous waters, and not an urchin offers to dive for coins. The harbor is full of sharks—big, hungry ones, of the man-eating variety. You may count dozens of them from the deck of the vessel, especially at night. So extremely phosphorescent is the water that when the wind blows every ripple makes little sparks of fire in the darkness. A fish swimming through it has the same effect as the wind, leaving a trail of fire behind him like the tail of a comet. Every big stationary spot of phosphorescent light you see is caused by a shark, lazily moving his fins as he lies in wait for a meal. They are the tigers of the ocean, the terror of the local bathmen. However good a swimmer a man may be, he has no chance for his life in these waters. To fall overboard is simply to be torn limb from limb without rising once to the surface.

Landing at the wharf you are instantly beset by the drivers of half a dozen volantes and victorias, whose antiquated vehicles compose the entire wheel transit of Santiago; and they fall to secure a passenger unless it be an unusually verdant "Gringo," because the steep streets are so atrociously paved that everybody that does not ride a horse or mule prefers to trust his own feet. The hills which enclose Santiago on three sides, rising in green terraces from the water's edge to the farther mountains, are beautiful to look upon, and afford excellent drainage for daily climbing. Starting at the surf line, the narrow, stony streets run sharply up 150 feet or more, and appear to have never been repaired since the days of Valerius. The steep stairs have washed gravelly down them, in some places several feet deep, and the traffic of nearly four centuries has uprooted the original cobblestones and worn dangerous pitfalls and man-traps. The street which our consul lives in (one of the principal thoroughfares) is not passable at all for vehicles, nor for horsemen after dark, and to walk through it at any time is almost at the risk of your neck. Most of the narrow streets are lined with cement sidewalks from ten to fifteen inches wide; but others have no sidewalk at all, and in them pedestrians are obliged to take the road, dodging donkeys, carts and naked children. The latter are always to be encountered, without a rag of clothing on their person, playing in the streams of dirty water that percolate through the broken stones. It is no wonder that this old city is so notoriously unhealthy. Housewives and servants come to their doors and throw out slop and garbage of all sort into the street, regardless of passers and playing children; and with all this filth festering in the tropical sun, and no street cleaners but the carmen birds—the surprise is not that yellow fever makes an annual visit and carries off many victims, but that it does not remain the year around.

A more favorable field for the study of anatomy could hardly be found than Santiago de Cuba, where "living pictures" abound in the thoroughfares—drapery of any sort for boys and girls of the lower classes under 15 or 12 years of age being thought entirely superfluous. When it rains in these regions, and how it does rain during certain seasons, reminding one of the office simile that "the windows of heaven were opened," these narrow, perpendicular alleys become flooded, with torrents of such impetuosity that no one can cross them on foot, and even horse-

men hesitate about ascending the heavy grades with their unknown pitfalls. At such times stout cangadores turn an honest penny, standing knee-deep in the puddles and "toeing" the citizens across on their shoulders. The city might easily have an inexhaustible supply of pure water, if only there were sufficient enterprise among the people to cause it to be brought in pipes from the neighboring hills. There has always been much suffering and ill-health resulting from this prime necessity being absent, yet no steps have ever been taken to inaugurate a system of waterworks.

A brief visit will not give the traveler a true idea of Santiago; one must remain long enough to get on rapport with the spirit of the place in order to understand and appreciate it. The first impression gained from its tumble-down buildings and its rough, neglected streets, naked gamins, abounding poverty, lean curs and frightfully abused mules and horses, is by no means favorable—even to lovers of the quaint and antique. But after you have become better acquainted with its hospitable people, and have seen the interior of some of its homes—which were built a full century before the first Dutchman had set up a house upon Manhattan Island—you discover the charm of the rare old place and find yourself in love with it in spite of its many shortcomings. The finest mansions are confined to no particular locality, but are scattered around haphazard, and are as likely to be found sandwiched between negro shanties or commercial warehouses as anywhere else. They are all of the order of architecture which the Moors brought into the Iberian peninsula—low and large, with enormous windows reaching from roof to pavement and having iron grailings before them; floors of tiles, square bricks or blocks of marble, and inner courtyard with fountains and pomegranates growing around a central fountain. Toilsome and dirty though they are, the streets of Santiago never cease to interest, they have such curious signs stretching across them or overhanging the narrow sidewalks, and the commodities exposed for sale are to us so strange and often ludicrous. The shop fronts are all open, and inside we see clerks in their shiny-clothes flirting with mulatto girls over gay-colored calicoes and gaudy ribbons. Ladies of the aristocracy never visit the shops, but buy what they require from samples, through their servants. Fat and comfortable progressions, with enormous earrings, mostly bareheaded and many with bare shoulders and arms glittering with jewels, promenade in pairs round and round the plaza, while gallants time the walk in tripple rows, looking on with more or less silent admiration, and the less fashionable portion of the population observe the beauty show at a respectful distance; or, rather this is what they used to do. They kept it up bravely until a few weeks ago; but now, between hunger and poverty, as to the fate of Santiago with the American fleet in front and the insurgents behind, the plaza is deserted, except as a convenient dying place for the starving reconcentrados.

bove the plaza rises the great cathedral, the largest in Cuba, with its double towers and facade of porous stone which gives it a singularly mottled and crumbling appearance. It is of the usual Spanish architecture, with an openwork balcony in front, its extremely simple interior adorned with garlands of paper flowers and old Spanish paintings. The several other churches are all small and dilapidated, and within their sombre walls one seems to have stepped back into the 15th century, for the foul air and musty odors seem to have been imprisoned at least four centuries. But is Santiago sanctuaries are somewhat behind the times, the saloons and club-houses are certainly up to date, and undoubtedly numerous for a population of only 8,000. There are six "casinos" or club houses, some of them fitted up with sumptuous magnificence—marble floors, sofas, salons de billards, reading rooms, dancing parlors and all accessories. No Spanish-American town of any size is destitute of these anti-democratic institutions, whatever size it may be, where the male population may pass the evenings and get rid of their surplus cash. There appears to be no skeleton concealed in their gilded cloaks, however, for the interior arrangements of the swiftest club houses are exposed to the view of passersby, through the grated windows, which extend from floor to ceiling, entirely devoid of shades or screen.

Travelling along the principal streets, one is struck by the multiplicity and gaudiness of the drinking saloons, especially in the evening, when they are dazzling to behold, with their lights and glasses and colored signboards, their marble tables crowded with card-players, each with a glass of his favorite tipple at his elbow. But one seldom sees a drunken man in Cuba. The natives drink often, but lightly, and the sin to which they are addicted must be exceptionally gross, else the climate renders it comparatively non-intoxicating.

The upper streets of the town are even narrower than these near the wharves, and to reach the crest of the hill, one has to climb a steep, narrow, and somewhat levelled bumpy alley, lined by the houses of the poor and the richer classes, where the American copper menses in the wall windows are sold up to the windows, and the natives were born, follow you begging for centavos. But when the hill-top

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is reached, near the long line of buildings which belong to the Beneficencia hospital, there lies before you such a view as few are privileged to see but which is a lifetime. Beyond the far-reaching roof of the hospital, the city stretches out to the water's edge like the foot of a giant, but it is said to be "possibly" make an important decision during his stay here.

The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, submitted important documents for the consideration of the ministers. It is assumed that he will work all in Cuba, as he is to inspect the defenses of that place, but it is said he may "possibly" make an important decision during his stay here.

The minister of marine will also devote considerable attention to the available naval resources.

The newspapers are printing violent articles denouncing that the responsibility for the present situation be determined.

SPANISH LEADS TOGETHER

Madrid, June 9.—A long cabinet session to consider the situation, especially the resources required for the campaign, and the war chest, was held today.

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